

The fun no sooner shall the mountains touch,
But we will *ship* him hence. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
In Portugal men spent with age, so as they cannot hope for
above a year of life, *ship* themselves away in a Brazil fleet.

A single leaf can waft an army o'er,
Or *ship* off senators to some distant shore. *Pope.*
The canal that runs from the sea into the Arno gives a con-
venient carriage to all goods that are to be *shipped* off. *Addis.*
SHIPBOARD. *n. f.* [*ship* and *board*.] See **BOARD**.
1. This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases: a *ship-*
board, or *shipboard*, in a ship.
Let him go *on shipboard*, and the mariners will not leave
their starboard and larboard. *Brantball.*

Friend,
What do'st thou make a *shipboard*? To what end? *Dryden.*
Ovid, writing from *on shipboard* to his friends, excused the
faults of his poetry by his misfortunes. *Dryden.*
2. The plank of a ship.
They have made all thy *shipboards* of fir-trees, and brought
cedars from Lebanon to make masts. *Ezek. xxvii. 5.*
SHIPBOY. *n. f.* [*ship* and *boy*.] Boy that serves in a ship.
Few or none know me: it, they did,
This *shipboy's* semblance hath disguised me quite. *Shaksp.*
SHIPMAN. *n. f.* [*ship* and *man*.] Sailor; seaman.
I myself have the very points they blow,
All the quarters that they know
I 'th' *shipman's* card. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
Hiram sent in the navy *shipmen* that had knowledge of the
sea. *1 Kings ix. 27.*

SHIPMASTER. *n. f.* Master of the ship.
The *shipmaster* came to him, and said unto him, what
meane'st thou, O sleeper! arise, call upon thy God. *Jon. i. 6.*
SHIPPING. *n. f.* [*from ship*.]
1. Vessels of navigation.
Before Caesar's invasion of this land, the Britons had not
any *shipping* at all, other than their boats of twigs covered
with hides. *Raleigh.*
The numbers and courage of our men, with the strength
of our *shipping*, have for many ages past made us a match for
the greatest of our neighbours at land, and an overmatch for
the strongest at sea. *Temple.*

Fishes first to *shipping* did impart;
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*
2. Passage in a ship.
They took *shipping* and came to Capernaum, seeking for
Jesus. *Jo. vi. 24.*

SHIPWRECK. *n. f.* [*ship* and *wreck*.]
1. The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves.
Bold were the men, which on the ocean first
Spread their new sails, when *shipwreck* was the worst. *Waller.*
We are not to quarrel with the water for inundations and
shipwrecks. *L'Estrange.*
This sea war cost the Carthaginians five hundred quinque-
renes, and the Romans seven hundred, including their *ship-*
wrecks. *Arbutnot.*

2. The parts of a shattered ship.
They might have it in their own country, and that by ga-
thering up the *shipwrecks* of the Athenian and Roman thea-
tres. *Dryden.*
3. Destruction; miscarriage.
Holding faith and a good conscience, which some having
put away, concerning faith, have made *shipwreck*. *1 Tim. i.*
To *SHIPWRECK*. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows.
Whence the fun 'gins his reflection,
Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break. *Shaksp.*
Thou that can'st still the raging of the seas,
Chain up the winds, and bid the tempests cease,
Redeem my *shipwreck'd* soul from raging gulls
Of cruel passion and deceitful lusts. *Prior.*
A square piece of marble shews itself to have been a little
pagan monument of two persons who were *shipwrecked*. *Addis.*

2. To make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.
Thou that can'st still the raging of the seas,
Chain up the winds, and bid the tempests cease,
Redeem my *shipwreck'd* soul from raging gulls
Of cruel passion and deceitful lusts. *Prior.*
A square piece of marble shews itself to have been a little
pagan monument of two persons who were *shipwrecked*. *Addis.*

3. To throw by loss of the vessel.
Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom, where no pity,
No friends, no hope! no kindred weep for me. *Shaksp.*
SHIPWRIGHT. *n. f.* [*ship* and *wright*.] A builder of ships.

Why such imprints of *shipwrights*, whose fore talk
Does not divide the Sunday from the week. *Shaksp.*
A miserable shame it were for our *shipwrights*, if they did
not exceed all others in the fitting up of our royal ships. *Ral.*
Vast numbers of ships in our harbours, and *shipwrights* in
our sea-port towns. *Swift.*
The Roman fleet, although built by *shipwrights*, and con-
ducted by pilots, both without experience, defeated that of
the Carthaginians. *Arbutnot.*

As when a *shipwright* stands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimble some huge beam to bore,
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly spins about,
The grain deep piercing, 'till it scoops it out. *Pope.*
SHIRE. *n. f.* [*from* *scire*, from *sciran*, to divide, Sax. *shyre*, Erie.]

A division of the kingdom; a county; so much of the king-
dom as is under one sheriff.
His blazing eyes, like two bright shining shields,
Did burn with wrath, and sparkled living fire;
As two broad beacons, set in open fields,
Send forth their flames far off to every *shire*. *Fa. Ques.*

Though all to *shires* dash'd, th' assault renew,
Vain battery, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton.*
SHIRT. *n. f.* [*shirts*, Danish; *scyrne*, *scyrne*, Saxon.] The
under linen garment of a man.
Shift a *shirt*: the violence of action hath made you seek as
a sacrifice. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

I take but two *shirts* out with me, and I mean not to sweat
extraordinarily. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
When we lay next us what we hold most dear,
Like Hercules, environ'd *shirts* we wear,
And cleaving mitchies.
Several persons in December had nothing over their shoul-
ders but their *shirts*. *Dryden.*

To **SHIRT**. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To cover; to clothe as in
a shirt.

Ah! for so many souls, as but this morn
Were cloth'd with flesh, and warm'd with vital blood,
But naked now, or *shirtd* but with air. *Dryden.*
SHIRTLESS. *adj.* [*from shirt*.] Wanting a shirt.
Linsey-woolsey brothers,
Grave mummings! sleeveless some, and *shirtless* others. *Pope.*

SHITTAN. *n. f.* A sort of precious wood, of which *Myst*
SHITTIM. *n. f.* made the greatest part of the tables, altars,
and planks belonging to the tabernacle. The wood is hard, tough,
smooth, without knots, and extremely beautiful. *R. grows in*
Arabia. *Cabnat.*

I will plant in the wilderness the *shittal*-tree. *Is. xli. 19.*
Bring me an offering of badgers skins and *shittim*-wood. *Ex.*
SHITTECK. *n. f.* [Commonly and perhaps as properly *shitt-*
thack.] Of little or *shutte* the etymology is doubtful; *Sin-*
ner derives it from *shuttele*, German, to shake; or *scutan*,
Saxon, to throw. He thinks it is called a *cock* from its fea-
thers. Perhaps it is properly *shittcock*, a cock driven to and
fro, as the instrument in weaving, and softened by frequent
and rapid utterance from *shitt* to *cock*. A cock stuck with
feathers, and driven by players from one to another with bat-
tle-doors.

You need not discharge a cannon to break the chain of his
thoughts: the pat of a *shittcock*, or the creaking of a jack,
will do his business. *Collin.*

SHIVE. *n. f.* [*shyve*, Dutch.]
1. A slice of bread.

Easy it is
Of a cut loaf to fical a *shive*. *Shaksp. Titus Andronicus.*
2. A thick splinter, or lamina cut off from the main substance.
Shavings made by the plane are in some things differing
from those *shives*, or thin and flexible pieces of wood that are
obtained by borers. *Boyle.*

To **SHIVER**. *v. n.* [*schauern*, German.] To quake; to
tremble; to shudder, as with cold or fear.
Any very harsh noise will set the teeth on edge, and make
all the body *shiver*. *Bacon.*

What religious pally's this,
Which makes the boughs divert their bliss?
And that they might her footsteps stray,
Drop their leaves with *shivering* awe. *Chauceland.*
Why stand we longer *shivering* under fear?
The man that *shiver'd* on the brink of sin,
Thus steel'd and harden'd, ventures boldly in. *Dryden.*
He described this march to the temple with so much horror,
that he *shiver'd* every joint. *Addis.*

Give up Latus to the realms of day,
Whose ghost, yet *shivering* on Cocytus' sand,
Expects its passage to the farther strand. *Pope.*
Prometheus is laid
On icy Caucasus to *shiver*,
While vultures eat his growing liver. *Swift.*
To **SHIVER**. *v. n.* [*from shive*.] To fall at once into many
parts or shivers.

Had'st thou been aught but gossamer, feathers, air,
So many fathom down precipitating,
Thou'd'st *shiver'd* like an egg. *Shaksp. King John.*
Upon the breaking and *shivering* of a great state, you may
be sure to have wars.

The natural world, should gravity once cease, or be with-
drawn, would instantly *shiver* into millions of atoms. *Newton.*
To **SHIVER**. *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts; to
shatter.

The ground with *shiver'd* armour strown.
Showers of granado's rain, by sudden burst
Disploding murderous bowels; fragments of steel
A thousand ways at once, the *shiver'd* orbs
Fly diverse, working torment. *Philips.*

SHIVER. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] One fragment of many into
which any thing is broken.
He would pound thee into *shivers* with his fist, as a fallow
breaks a biscuit. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

As brittle as the glory is the face;
For there it is crack'd in an hundred *shivers*. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
If you strike a solid body that is brittle, it breaketh not only
where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into *shi-*
vers and fritters. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to *shivers* dash'd, th' assault renew,
Vain battery, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton.*
SHIVER. *adj.* [*from shiver*.] Loose of coherence; incom-
pact; easily falling into many fragments.

There were observed incredible numbers of these shells
thus flatted, and extremely tender, in *shiver* stone. *H. eastward.*
SHO. *n. f.*

SHO. *n. f.* A small stone, smooth without, of a dark liver col-
our, and of the same colour within, only with the addi-
tion of a faint purple. It is a fragment broke of an iron
vein. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Certain tin-stones ly on the face of the ground which they
call *sho*, as shred from the main load, and made somewhat
round by the water. *Crozier's Survey of Cornwall.*

The loads or veins of metal were by this action of the de-
parting water made easy to be found out by the *sho*, or
trains of metallick fragments born off from them, and lying
in trains from those veins towards the sea, in the same course
that water falling thence would take. *Woodward.*

SHOAL. *n. f.* [*scrole*, Saxon.]

1. A crowd; a great multitude; a throng.
When there be great *shoals* of people, which go on to popu-
late, without foreseeing means of sustentation: once in an
age they discharge a portion of their people upon other na-
tions. *Bacon.*

A league is made against such routs and *shoals* of people as
have utterly degenerated from nature. *Bacon.*
The vice of a prince draw *shoals* of followers, when his vir-
tue leaves him the more eminent, because single. *Decay of Piety.*

A *shoal* of silver fishes glides
And plays about the barges. *Waller.*
God had the command of famine, whereby he could have
carried them off by *shoals*. *Woodward.*

Around the goddesses roll
Broad hats, and hoods, and caps, a fable *shoal*,
Thick, and more thick the black blockade extends. *Pope.*

2. A shallow; a sand bank.

The haven's mouth they durst not enter, for the dangerous
shoals. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
He heaves them off the *shoals*. *Dryden.*

The depth of your pond should be six foot; and on the
sides some *shoals* for the fish to lay their spawn. *Mortimer.*

To **SHOAL**. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To crowd; to throng.

The wave-sprung entrails, about which saufsens and fish
did *shoal*. *Chapman.*

2. To be shallow; to grow shallow.

What they met
Solid, or flimsy, as in raging sea,
Toit up and down, together crouded drove,
From each side *shoaling* towards the mouth of hell. *Milton.*

SHOAL. *adj.* Shallow; obstructed or incumbered with banks.

SHOALNESS. *n. f.* [*from shoal*.] Shallowness; frequency of
shallow places.

SHOALY. *adj.* [*from shoal*.] Full of shoals; full of shallow
places.

Those who live
Where, with his *shoaly* foords Vulturius roars. *Dryden.*

The watchful heroe felt the knocks, and found
The tossing vessel fail'd on *shoaly* ground. *Dryden.*

SHOCK. *n. f.* [*shoc*, French; *shocken*, Dutch.]

1. Conflict; mutual impression of violence; violent concourse.

Thru' the *shock*
Of fighting elements on all sides round
Environ'd, wins his way. *Milton.*

2. Concussion; external violence.

It is inconceivable how any such man that hath stood the
shock of an eternal duration, without corruption or altera-
tion, should after be corrupted or altered. *Judge Hale.*

These strong unshaken mounds resist the *shocks*
Of tides and seas tempestuous, while the rocks,
That secret in a long continu'd vein
Pass through the earth, the pond'rous pile sustain. *Black.*

Such is the haughty man, his tow'ring soul,
Midst all the *shocks* and injuries of fortune,
Rises superior and looks down on Cæsar. *Addison.*

Long at the head of his few faithful friends,
He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes. *Addison.*

The tender apples from their parents rent,
By stormy *shocks* must not neglected lie,
The prey of worms. *Philips.*

3. The conflict of enemies.

The adverse legions, not less hideous join'd
The horrid *shock*. *Milton.*

Those that run away are in more danger than the others
that stand the *shock*. *L'Estrange.*

The mighty force
Of Edward twice o'turn'd a their desp'rate king:
Twice he arose, and join'd the horrid *shock*. *Philips.*

4. Offence; impression of disgust.

Fewer *shocks* a statesman gives his friend. *Young.*

5. [*Shock*, old Dutch.] A pile of sheaves of corn.

Corn tithed, or parson, together to get,
And cause it on *shocks* to be by and by set. *Tuff.*

In a full age, like as a *shock* of corn cometh in, in his
season. *Job.*

Thou, full of days, like weighty *shocks* of corn,
In season reap'd, shall to thy grave be born. *Sanays.*

Behind the master walks, builds up the *shocks*,
Feels his heart heave with joy. *Thomson.*

6. [*from shag*.] A rough dog.

I would fain know why a *shock* and a hound are not di-
stinct species. *Locke.*

To **SHOCK**. *v. a.* [*shocken*, Dutch.]

1. To shake by violence.

These her princes are come home again:
Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we will *shock* them. *Shaksp. K. John.*

2. To offend; to disgust.

Supposing veries are never so beautiful, yet if they contain
any thing that *shocks* religion or good manners, they are
very *injurious* to *republican* *canon*. *Dryden.*

Those who in reading Homer are *shock'd* that 'tis always a
lion, may as well be angry that 'tis always a man. *Pope.*

My son,
I bade him love, and bid him now forbear:
If you have any kindness for him, still
Advise him not to *shock* a father's will. *Dryden.*

To **SHOCK**. *v. n.* To be offensive.

The French humour, in regard of the liberties they take
in female conversations, is very *shocking* to the Italians, who
are naturally jealous. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

To **SHOCK**. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To build up piles of
sheaves.

Reap well, scatter not, gather clean that is thorn,
Bind fast, *shock* aspace, have an eye to thy corn. *Tetter.*

SHOD. for *shock*, the preterit and participle passive of *shoe*.

Strong extreem'd cart that is clouted and *shod*. *Tetter.*

SHOE. *n. f.* plural *shoes*. anciently *shoon*. [*reco*, *reco*, Saxon;
shoe, Dutch.] he cover of the foot.

Your hose should be ungarter'd, your *shoe* untied, and every
thing about you demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shaksp.*

Spare none but such as so in clouted *shoon*,
For they are thrifty honest men. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*

This hollow cylinder is fitted with a *shoe*, upon which
is nailed a good thick piece of tanned *shoe*-leather. *Boyle.*

Unknown and like esteem'd, and the dull swain
Treads on it daily with his clouted *shoon*,
And yet more medicinal than that moly
That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave;
He call'd it hamony. *Milton.*

I was in pain, pulled of my *shoe*, and some ease that gave
me. *Temple.*

To **SHOE**. *v. a.* preterit, I *shod*; participle passive *shod*. [*from*
the noun.]

1. To fit the foot with a *shoe*.

The smith's note for *shoeing* and plough irons. *Shaksp.*

He doth nothing but talk of his horse; and makes it a
great appropriation to his own good parts, that he can *shoe*
him himself. *Shakespeare.*

Tell your master that the horses want *shoeing*. *Swift.*

2. To cover at the bottom.

The wheel compos'd of crickets bones,
And daintily made for the nonce,
For fear of rattling on the stones,
With thistle down they *shod* it. *Dray.*

SHOEBOY. *n. f.* [*shoe* and *boy*.] A boy that cleans *shoes*.

If I employ a *shoeboy*, is it in view to his advantage, or
my own convenience? *Swift.*

How each the publick good pursues,
Make all true patriots up to *shoeboys*,
Huzza their brethren. *Swift.*

SHOEING-HORN. *n. f.* [*shoe* and *horn*.]

1. A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a nar-
row *shoe*.

2. Any thing by which a transaction is facilitated; any thing
used as a medium. In contempt.

Most of our fine young ladies retain in their service super-
numerary and insignificant fellows which they use like whif-
fers, and commonly call *shoeing-horns*. *Spekator.*

I have been an arrant *shoeing-horn* for above these twenty
years. I served my mistress in that capacity above five of
the number before she was shod. Though she had many who
made their applications to her, I always thought myself the
best *shoe* in her shop. *Stellior.*

SHOEMAKER. *n. f.* [*shoe* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to
make shoes.